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CONDENSED OBSERVATIONS,

Submitted to the Agricultural Society of the 11th district
Baltimore County, and ordered to be presented
To the Editor of the American Farmer.

ON THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF PURCHASING WORN-OUT OR POOR SOILS, OR SOILS ALREADY IMPROVED.

We will endeavor to show, how and at what expense poor land may be improved, as tested by the experience of this neighborhood, the yield under this system calculated below any casualties—cost of necessary buildings for a plain farmer, price at which land can be bought at this time.

We will assume the cost of highly improved land, and endeavour to show its yield under rotation of crops similar to the first.

In making these calculations a farm best adapted to the Maryland farmer will be taken, not admitting that farms in general are too large for profitable uses, but that the capital in use on them is too small.

The price of land varies in different localities. I assume the price of improved land with good buildings and fences at \$60 per acre, poor land at \$5 per acre. Hundreds of instances are known of land being bought for less than the worth of the wood on it. The farms in question are to contain 250 acres—200 acres arable, 50 acres woodland—4 hands, 4 horses and 4 oxen will work the poor farm, get out rails, put up fences, grub, ditch, and other important farming operations, two additional hands for 9 months will be required on the improved farm—both farms are to be divided into 6 fields of 30 acres each, 180 acres, 20 acres for homestead, orchard, garden, &c.—200 acres.

The stables, sheds and barracks should be centrally located, a decided advantage to the beginner. The cost of the improved farm will be \$15,000, necessary stock, \$1000.

Supposing the purchaser of unimproved land to start with the same capital—he can purchase, build on, fence and improve, and leave himself an annual income of \$750. With this he can in 12 years bring his land to the highest state of improvement, enlarge his buildings, and support his family—and at the end of that time hold an improved farm and \$12,000.

We will now present an estimate of the annual yield of good land under the rotation adopted, viz.

Acres, 30 in corn, 10 bbls. per acre—300—100 for home use—200 for sale at \$2 per bbl.	\$400
{ 15 in oats, 30 bushels per acre—450—	
{ 150 for home use, 300 for sale at 25c.	75
{ 15 in wheat, 12 bushels per acre—180	
{ —30 for home use, 150 for sale at \$1	150
" 30 in clover for farm use entirely	
" 30 in wheat, 18 bushels per acre, deducting seed, 540—at \$1,	540
" 30 in grass, 1 1-2 ton per acre, 45 tons for sale, at \$10,	450
" 30 in grass for pasture	
" 20 in orchard, yield estimated	200
	\$1815

Deduct expenses and interest on capital, viz.	
6 hands, 9 months, at \$8 per mo.	\$432
4 do. 3 do.	96
Blacksmith and wheelwright's bills,	100
Lime,	200
Taxes,	50
Interest on capital invested,	960—1838

We suppose this farm able to furnish sufficient meat,

&c. for its own consumption, and the calves, butter, fowls and roots more than sufficient to furnish groceries.

Let us now endeavor to estimate the necessary outlay on an entirely new farm, and briefly show the manner of proceeding—Price of land \$1250, necessary stock \$550, buildings \$1750. The first spring, manure two fields, for corn and oats, one with part of the interest of capital, the other by lessening the capital \$450, and in the fall of this year manure another field for wheat, drawing on capital—in the following spring, manure again for corn from interest, and in the fall for wheat from capital, increase the stock \$100—capital now reduced to \$11,000

As soon as possible, 12 acres should be planted with apple and peach trees, alternating about 20 ft. apart, at a cost of about \$200.

On the third spring manure, for corn from interest, and in the fall from wheat for capital—we have now gone over all the fields, and this fall repeated on one, diminishing capital to \$10,550—some allowance will be necessary to maintain the hands and horses, &c. for 6 months, we will allow \$300.

The yield the first year will be sufficient to maintain the cattle, vegetables and meat can also be raised to maintain the family—after the first year there need not necessarily be any deficiency.

The second year we shall have a crop of corn, oats, clover and wheat, and on the third year the regular rotation, and as soon as the fields are worked and manured twice they will yield profitably.

Estimate of yield below casualties for first 6 years :

1st yr.	2d yr.	3d yr.
No. 1. Corn. Corn. 6 yrs. 5 bbls. per acre, 900		
—600 for home use, leaves 300 for sale,	\$600	
No. 2. Oats. Oats. 6 crops, 15 bu. pr. a., 2700		
—900 for home use, leaves 1800 for sale.	450	
No. 3. Clover. Clover. (home use)		
No. 4. Wheat. Wheat. 5 crops. 8 bu. per acre, 240		
—75 for home use, leaves 825 bu. for sale,	825	
No. 5. Grass, 4 crops, 3-4 ton per acre, 80		
tons at \$10,	800	
No. 6. Pasture. Pasture. Pasture.		
No. 7. Orchard, roots and garden truck for 6 yrs.	100	
	2775	
Add balance of interest unexpended for 6 years,	1300	
	4075	

Deduct expenses and interest on capital invested:

4 hands 12 months, at \$8 per mo.	\$384
Blacksmith & wheelwright's bills,	100
Interest on 5500,	330
Taxes,	25
	—\$39 pr. a. 6 y. 5034

Loss, 959
(Not an actual loss, it only pays about 3 p.c. for the outlay.)

Deduct this loss from the capital, and it leaves us, deducting also for the orchard and support of hands 1 year, and 100 additional for more stock, \$9000

We now go on regularly manuring one field every year, with interest, depending on the manure raised on the farm for manuring the wheat.

We have now a farm well fenced and in an improving condition, well stocked, at a cost of \$7000. We have also the interest arising from \$9000 unexpended. We have been using concentrated manures, such as bone dust, ashes, poudrette and stable manure—enabling us in consequence of their concentration to apply them without the loss of much time and labor, and enabling us to keep the hands, as before alluded to at other important operations.

We do not believe it possible to attain these ends, with-

out the aid of the manures alluded to, for the first course of six years—they may then be continued for the second course, or lime substituted—we prefer the bones and ashes where they can be obtained conveniently on worn out land. If lime be used it should be applied the year previous to putting in corn, to the pasture field.

Estimate below casualties for the average per annum of the 6 years on the second course:

Acres, 30. Corn, 8 bbls. per acre, 240—100 for home use, for sale 140 bbls. per annum,	\$280
" 30. Oats 25 bu. pr. a. 750—150 do. 600 for sale, 150	
" 30. Clover, for home use.	
" 30. Wheat, 12 bu. pr. a. 360—75 do. 285 do.	285
" 30. Grass, 1 ton pr. a. 30 tons, for sale at \$10,	300
" 30. Pasture	
" 20. Orchard, estimated, per annum	100

Unexpended interest, 1115

Deduct annual expense, including interest on capital invested, 100

Profit per annum, 1215

Yield of the poor land, including interest on the capital invested, viz :

Interest on 5500 for first 6 years,	\$1980
" 7000 for second 6 "	2520
Capital unexpended,	9000
Profit on last six years,	1536

Yield of unimproved farm for 12 years, \$15,036

improved " 11,500

Margin for further improvement, 3536

In presenting these views, we have not taken them to prove a foregone conclusion—They have arisen out of an attempt to present a fair estimate—certainly instances are not wanting in this neighborhood of an isolated character, of much more rapid increase with less outlay. We have not distinctly stated the proportions of the different manures recommended to produce these results; the proportions supposed are 12 bushels bone dust, cost \$6—75 do. ashes cost \$9, equal to \$15 per acre each dressing—or 10 loads stable manure and 25 bushels ashes, and 25 bushels lime—or 40 bushels poudrette.

In the spring of the 9th year the fields will have all been manured twice, 4 fields on the second course will have been manured 3 times, that is by purchase. We believe we might have presented the same production with two manurings, and consequently have presented a somewhat different result—desirous of making assurance doubly sure, we recommend the system to be pursued till every field has been manured thrice, and we guarantee a result more favorable to the poor under this system, than to the rich land under the ordinary one.

GUNPOWDER.

SORE TEATS.—At this season of the year the teats of cows are very apt to chap and become sore, and the hungry calves show no mercy when the milk comes too slow; the teats often bleed, and it is difficult to apply any thing that will heal the wounds before they must be exposed again to the mouth of the calf or the hand of the milker.

Cold water is good to wash the udder with immediately after milking—after washing with this we find the very best application to be a little of the strippings of the teats Milk a little into one hand bathe the sore teats at once while the milk is warm, and you will find this better than tallow of any kind; the teats will soon heal.—Massa Ploughman.

N. Y. FARMERS' CLUB, Tuesday, April 16.

GRAFTING.—Dr. Stevens said that India Rubber ribbon was the best ligature for grafting. It was elastic and kept the plant moist. In the selection of scions, it is necessary to obtain the wood perfectly ripe. If a person wants dwarf trees, he must engraft on the roots. It is a vicious practice of some nurserymen to sell trees, the growth of such grafts.

Mr. Carter explained the mode of chip-grafting, and commended it as a method he had never known to fail.

Mr. Brown said this is budding—it is called the scollop mode of budding. There are more than thirty methods of budding. The scollop method is a good one; it can be used at all seasons.

Mr. Boswell said the best preparation to cover the wound was 1 lb. rosin, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bees-wax, 3 oz. tallow.

Mr. Brown said the best compost was cows dung and loam or clay.

Mr. Boswell explained the common cleft mode of grafting; also the quick mode which was simply splicing; another by approach which is cutting away the bark and uniting or crossing the twigs. The latter mode is most applicable to trees.

There was some desultory conversation relative to the Walnut and Chesnut—the result of which was the common opinion that the Walnut may be engrafted and improved like the Apple or Peach. So also of the Chesnut. Seed will not always produce its kind, engrafting will. The Spanish Chesnut will grow in our country, though it is not as good as the common chesnut.

Mr. Tallmadge said that our soil was depreciating. Lands in this State which formerly produced 36 bushels of Wheat to the acre now would yield only 10 or 12 bushels. He wished the Club to inquire the cause of this. He thought by proper manure the soil might be reinstated.

Dr. Gardner thought that the mineral localities of the State containing phosphates and other fertilizing substances, called by the chemists salts, might be used as a manure. A committee was appointed to inquire.

Mr. Kelsey presented a species of sweet potato raised by him in Florida, which is 14 inches long and 11 inches in circumference. He raised 100 bushels from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre. He has them for sale in this city at \$1.50 per bushel. He says the potatoe can be raised in this climate.

GUANO.—Mr. Meigs read an extract from a London paper of March 2d, 1844, relative to Guano. A vessel arrived at Liverpool from Africa laden with 400 tons of Guano, and bringing accounts that many vessels were loaded, and loading with it for England.

WASTE LAND ON LONG ISLAND.—Mr. Walsh, of Lansingburg, called the attention of the Club to the improvement of the waste land on Long Island, some 30 or 40 miles from the City. At South Oyster Bay, at Jerusalem South, and at Islip large tracts of Land are lying profitless. Forest trees would aid in improving this soil, and would themselves prove profitable. On many points of land the basket willow would enrich the soil; but this plant requires a wet soil. The Madder root would be found serviceable in the same way, and mustard seed sowed and ploughed under at the proper time would much improve this now worthless soil. On suitable land the osier willow would prove profitable. Madder at this time commands 20 cents per lb., and a wheel-barrow load of the Hamburg willow will produce from \$20 to \$25 worth of twigs, the demand for which is good and on the increase. We have small importations of demijohns. We make the glass and import the willow, and our own industry completes the rest.

AMERICAN APPLES.—Our apples are highly prized in Europe—large quantities are exported. I had a friend in England in 1842, who having a desire to eat an apple, called at a fruit stand, and was shown some indifferent apples. He asked if there was no better to be obtained. "O yes," replied the fruiterer, "we have American Apples." They were produced at 6d. sterling each, and proved excellent. My friend replied good enough for America.

FOREST TREES.—There is no branch of Agriculture of deeper interest to the Country than the cultivation of useful Forest Trees, and yet as the profits are not immediate, there is unfortunately no branch more neglected. Mr. Walsh suggested the propriety of a premium of \$100 to be paid at the end of five years for the best nursery of not less than 20 acres of such young trees as would be useful in ship building and the arts.

THE WILLOW AND THE ALANTHUS.—Col. Edward Clark, of Brooklyn—The osier willow was introduced into this State by Gov. Morris, and it now extends along

the banks of the Bronx river, nearly to Harlem river. The culture of them is peculiar. The first growth of three or four years must be cut down, when new shoots of 6, 8 or 10 feet spring up. They have been worked into baskets.

Mr. Brown.—Our country abounds in willows. We have one hundred varieties. Some of them as good as the osiers of Europe. Almost every European plant and tree is equalled here. A thousand tons of osiers of the height of 6 or 10 feet may be found in the marshes at the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. Carter.—Willows require damp earth and they must be cut every season.

Mr. Brown.—The unoccupied lands of Long Island near River Head are in some parts covered with scrub oak; these lands are scarcely worth more than from \$1 to \$5 per acre. If the Ailanthus were planted on that land its leaves would gradually restore fertility. It is a very useful and ornamental tree; we have it in some of our streets. In ten years it would grow one foot in diameter. In twenty years it would drop half a ton of its foliage. In forty years in Europe it attains three feet diameter. It is originally from Northern India. Its wood resembles mahogany; is equal in lustre when polished and in color also. The wild lands of Long Island might be covered with it. It grows on any dry soil. Its flower has not a pleasant odor.

Mr. Tallmadge remarked that the willow-ware of France and Germany were of great value.—The osier, he said, must be cut down every year.

Col. Clark said there are two kinds—one whose seeds drop into the water, and reaching the bank there grow. Farmers preserve them as good bank preservers. There are ample accommodations for them at Roundout, Esopus, and elsewhere.

Mr. Carter.—We receive osier hampers with potatoes. These hampers, when not dry, will grow as cuttings, so that we may not only eat the potatoes but plant the basket.

HENRY D. GROVE—SAXON SHEEP.

Mr. Walsh presented a report relative to the late Henry D. Grove, from which it appears that Mr. Grove was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1802; that in 1824 he brought over from Germany the first flock of that celebrated stock of sheep, known as "the pure Electoral Saxon," ever exposed for sale in this country. These were sold at public auction at Brookline, near Boston, and were scattered over various parts of the country, but mostly in the New England States and New York. It was while residing at Brookline, attending to the sale of these sheep, that Mr. Grove, though then but 22 years of age, contributed to the *New England Farmer* a most valuable article on Sheep Husbandry.

Each of the two succeeding years he made voyages to this country in the same connection, and returned to Europe. In June, 1827, he landed in New York, with a flock of 105 sheep, selected from the purest Saxon blood, to which he added by importation, the next year, sixty yearlings and ten lambs, from which have sprung his present valuable pure-blooded flocks, one of which is now located at the town of Hoosick, in this State, and the other at Medina, Ohio. From these flocks there has been disseminated an improved fineness of wool over a great extent of our country, while Mr. Grove, by his example, has improved our farmers in sheep husbandry. Mr. Grove was also an excellent general farmer and scientific agriculturist.

The President.—The stated subjects now in order are the

GRAPE VINE AND GOOSEBERRY.

Mr. Carter.—I keep my gooseberry bushes clear of grass, dig a hole about eighteen inches deep and two and a half from the bush—put in manure and cover up. Squirrels, mice, and crows steal seed from the field. I steeped seeds in tar water thin as milk, then rolled them in plaster of Paris. The animals would not touch those seeds.

Mr. Walsh.—I have preserved gooseberries in glass jars, boiled the jars in water, then cooled and corked them up, and the berries were good for over one year. Our fruit and garden vegetables are superior to those of England. Many of our garden plants will not grow there. They can grow our squashes, but it is only under glass in a hot house.

President Tallmadge said that the seeds of many plants do not produce like kinds with their parents. Apples are better in this country than in England, because we have a dryer climate. All plants requiring dry air are better here—those requiring humidity, better there. The com-

mon mulberry attains great size in England, and is sold there as plentifully as the plum or other fruits.

Our Pippins and Spitzenbergs are falling off in quality because we have no seedlings. Every farmer ought to have a patch for seedlings.

Mr. Carter.—Hog-pen manure is the best for gooseberries.

Mr. Brown.—Pruning ought not to be done until after the sap is in circulation, and the young shoots and leaves are out. May and June are the best for pruning. The wounded places should be covered with green cow-dung and lime. Prune close—leave no spurs; cut off all large branches at an angle of 45 degrees. It is an error, to suppose cutting off half the top will leave half the sap in circulation. Every limb is full of tubes for sap, like so many little pumps.

Mr. Boswell.—Some of our best fruit is from seedlings. Bolmer's justly admired plumb is one. There are fine green gages also, from seedlings. The seedling apples from Ohio are the best in the country. Our Spitzenberg apple is dying all over the country. Our golden pippin is gone here and in England.

Mr. Stevens.—The worm called the Apple Lover is very common now. Contrary to the theory of Mr. Brown, our farmers all prune in the winter or during suspended vegetation. A gooseberry, with a single stock, gives the largest fruits. We take off portions of both limbs and fruit, and much improve the residue. Grapes are so treated. All prune in the winter. In late spring pruning it is difficult to stop the bleeding. I have seen the ground wet by it.

The Club soon after adjourned.—N. Y. Tribune.

MERINO AND SAXONY WOOL.

M. B. Batcham, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I promised to reply to a query of yours, to ascertain what proportion of the weight of Merino wool is made up of "gum, grease, &c." I had proposed for some time to institute such an inquiry, because if the Merino fleece owes its superiority in weight over the Saxon, merely to such a cause, one of the main points in favor of the Merino is lost.

I am truly surprised at the result of my inquiries, in relation to the shrinkage of all wool, in scouring. I have consulted several manufacturers of reputation, and they do not greatly differ,—though Mr. Lawrence, from whom I quote, places the loss in scouring higher than any other. From motives of delicacy, I do not choose to quote from but one, and I select Mr. Lawrence, as he is one of the most noted manufacturers in the United States, as well as a man of high character for probity and intelligence.

He says:—Oct. 16th, "American Saxony wool washed in the usual way will shrink from 33 to 37 per cent. We have just scoured Mr. Morrell's wool of Tompkins county, and it yields 66 1-4 lbs. to the 100. The finest sort yielded but 62 1-2 lbs. This is considered one of the best flocks of Saxon sheep in Western New York, and the condition of the wool was very good indeed. American Merino wool washed in the usual mode will shrink 40 to 45 per cent.; say an average of 42 per cent. This is more loss than most manufacturers would name, but our experience justifies the statement."

In another letter (Oct. 28,) he says:—"The difference in the shrinkage of Saxony and Merino wool is from 5 to 7 1/2 per cent., when equally well washed on the back. The "dark ends" or "crust" on Merino wool do no injury to the staple, but cause it to shrink more than if the ends were clean."

I perhaps should say, Mr. Lawrence places the difference between the Saxon and Merino wool, higher than any other manufacturer whom I have consulted.

So, my dear Sir, if you will deduct 42 per cent. from the fleeces of the yearling Merino buck and ewe, which you saw in my yard, (which two fleeces weighed 13 lbs. 12 oz.,) you have the question answered which "you forgot to ask me when at my house."

If your curiosity prompts you farther, if you will deduct 35 per cent. from 5 lbs., (which would more than equal the average of a yearling Saxon buck and ewe's fleece, of the finest quality,) you will be enabled to form an opinion of the relative value of these different varieties of sheep.

Other points of difference between these breeds, it is not my present purpose to press. I care not who, nor how many choose to breed Saxons. There is room for all. I abhor all controversy. Controversies on these topics are too odorous of the pocket. However coolly

commenced, they end, as I have learned from more than one bitter experience, in alienation and anger, even between the most tried friends.

Besides, Bateham, there are few all goods, or all bads, among brutes or men, in this little world of ours. When I find a doctor who has discovered a *panacea*, I distrust him. When a farmer tells me he has an animal or a breed, which combines every excellence under heaven, I set him down as *interested* or *visionary*.

I have seen valuable Saxon sheep—have owned them. I believe none on this side of the Atlantic ever had a more valuable buck and a few ewes of this variety, than I once had from the flock of Mr. Grove. Official, and other engagements called me much from home; my sheep were entrusted to hirelings; I found that I must provide me a variety that would bear all sorts of ill usage; I therefore abandoned the Saxons. Show me a man like Henry D. Grove—like our ever entertaining friend L. A. Morrell, men who in addition to suitable accommodations, give a *personal* attention and care to their sheep, and they have no difficulty in rearing Saxon and render them profitable. If I am not mistaken Mr. Grove has reared from 80 to 90, and I think a higher per centage of lambs. Mr. Grove has no extra accommodations, nor does he pamper sheep. But he feeds them at the *right* time—the *right* quantity. He does every thing *uniformly*. In a word, he is a Shepherd—and he gives a *personal* attention to his sheep.

The Saxons are evidently going out of repute. Fine wool must always be reared. As the amount diminishes, the market will improve. It may be profitable—possibly the most profitable for such men as have choice flocks of Saxon, who have suitable accommodations, and who can see to their sheep personally, to adhere to the Saxons.—At all events it may be best for them to continue the experiment a year or two longer.

By the by, I am keeping up my attempt to "get up" something out of my Merino and South Down cross, "*Nous verrons*," as Ritchie says, or as Burns has it,—

"It may turn out a sang—it may a sermon."

I have good materials to try the experiments with "any way." I feel no *certainty* on one side—on the other, I do not value a fig the croaking of these eternal praters about "*purity of blood*." You know that I have animals of every description, down even to the poultry, which are thorough bred. But I always have been engaged in *crossing* and have always found *advantage* in it. What *loyal* subjects, what good strong believers in the "*divine right of kings*," these *ultra blood* men would make! But enough for now.

Yours truly,

HENRY RANDALL.

Cortland Village, December, 1843.

[*New Genesee Farmer*.]

BREEDING IN AND IN.

Mr. Holmes:—In breeding animals, I have seen so much injury done by breeding from those that are related, or by incest, or what is sometimes called 'in and in,' that I have thought I might say a few words in your paper specially cautioning breeders against that practice, as it is destructive to any animal. Although it always will be necessary to prevent deterioration that we breed from the best and most perfect of the race, as well as avoiding incest, yet it is well to know what we are to expect by breeding in and in, or by incest. Dr. Bard thinks that shape and size may be preserved, but spirit and activity is soon totally lost. Where is the breeder who has not experienced the evil of this breeding in horses, black cattle, and hogs? I shall apply myself in particular, at this time, to what may be expected to be its effects on sheep, grounded on well attested facts and my own observation. Hon. Wm. Jarvis tells us that in Spain, where the flocks consisted of from two to ten thousand, they always took the bucks from the same flocks. Now, my experience and the well attested facts which I before mentioned, all go to show, that the wool will grow finer, in some small degree, by that mode of breeding. Mr. Jarvis thinks his wool is finer than it was when he first imported his sheep, which is no doubt the fact, according to my experience. Others say that his sheep have become long legged, less hardy, and much more delicate than they might otherwise have been, had he taken his bucks from other equally as good flocks as his. J. C. Collins has a flock, imported from the national flock of France, now at Hartford, Conn., which were, when imported from Spain, one of the best flocks in the world. I was at much expense to send a good judge to see Mr. Collins' flock last fall. The wool

was found to be very fine, but the sheep were long legged, flat sided, thin breasted, and had the appearance of unhealthy, tender animals. The late Baxter Crowell, of Somerset county, it is said, injured his flock in the same way; and I am of the opinion that the same results ever will follow the like practice. May not that be the main reason why the Merino is not as hardy to endure the rigor of our winters as some other breeds? The fineness of the wool cannot be the cause, we should suppose, as other animals that have fine coats are hardy and endure better than coarse haired animals. If we are desirous of pursuing the raising of fine wool, without having a sickly and unprofitable flock, we ought to procure the finest woolled bucks and well shaped, from those distant flocks that are the least related to each other, having regard to shape and closeness of fleece, as expressed in the Northern Shepherd, page 20. The Bakewell shape is very perfect; therefore, in the same page of the same book, it is said that a Merino fleece on a Bakewell shaped body, is the grand point to be aimed at by the shepherds of Maine. Forgive me, Mr. Editor, for saying so much about sheep to the neglect of other animals—it is because I believe them to be the most important.

April, 1844.

[*Maine Farmer*.]

GRAFTING.

As to *trimming*, I find by observation, that it is not advisable to take off large limbs from trees in any case, unless we wish to hasten their decay. Trim sparingly, remove only small limbs, do a little yearly, dig round and dung trees, one load of good manure is worth more to make thrifty trees and fair fruit, than the saw or axe; and they will be much more lasting. Trim as above; it matters but little as to time or season.

As to *grafting*, I think it good economy to graft old trees, provided they are sound and thrifty; but poor business to spend time on those in a state of decay. I have done more or less yearly for twenty years past at grafting, and have taken some notice of the operation and effect, and have come to the conclusion that it is best to take off the entire top, except a few small twigs, and set scions in all stocks that will do. My practice is to take off the limbs, leaving the stocks from one inch to one and a half in diameter. Some men to save labor will saw off a large portion of limbs and leave the wounds for the sap to run out, which causes the limb to turn black and decay. This, in my humble opinion, is what does the mischief in removing the tops of trees at once, and the same effects are produced in taking off a part in this manner.

I have frequently observed, where scions have been set in a stock, and a limb taken off just below, and the wound left, the sap oozes out and the limb decays; whereas, if two stocks had been grafted, the limb would have been preserved; thus trees are injured and their decay hastened. Some may think that by grafting so many stocks, the top of the tree will become too thick; we find it easy to trim off the small limbs without injury to the tree.

We ought not to value a little labor to preserve our valuable trees. In these remarks I have reference only to the apple tree. After taking off the top as above described, I proceed to set the scions and frequently finish the whole top of a large tree before any composition is applied, then proceed to cover the stocks with a composition made of clay, cow dung and yellow loam, about equal parts of each, with a good proportion of hair; this I prefer to that made of beeswax, tallow, &c., and I will venture to assert that the stocks may be covered as expeditiously with this composition when properly mixed as with the beeswax, &c., though it may dirty the hands a little more; and aside from the question, whether tallow, &c. injures trees, there is a saving where much grafting is to be done, and we know that a penny saved is as good as a penny earned. We cut our scions early before the sap starts, place them in a cool moist place and set them any time in May.

Wayland, March 16, 1844.

E. CHILD.

[*Massachusetts Ploughman*.]

HEREFORDS AS MILKERS.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—Probably you will say I am too frequently addressing you on the subject of Herefords; but you are aware of the prejudice I have had to contend with against a combination of some Short Horn breeders, to a solitary individual breeder of Herefords. My stock heretofore have not been in a situation for criticism, but I think they are now just what cattle should be. I state this with "*feeling pride*" and without vanity. I

am highly gratified with the breed, and have not the slightest wish to exchange for any other.

Much has been said against their milking properties without the least foundation. I do not desire better cows for the pail than the eight just calved; one does not vary a quart more than another. The following is a statement of the butter made, and I am feeding their calves on the skim milk.

I do not know a better mode of bringing these facts before the public in the most satisfactory manner, than in requesting their strongest opponents to see and judge for themselves, and give them, *impartially*, their just due. Therefore I beg to say through your paper, that I shall be most happy to invite Messrs. Randall and Hepburn to stay a week with me, or as much longer as their convenience will allow—my cows and dairy shall be open to their inspection. If the Hon. Henry Clay will accompany them, or any other breeder, not forgetting my cotemporary Mr. Thos. Thompson, Prospect Farm, Pa., I will endeavor to entertain them, with farmer's fare, a pitcher of "home brewed," and assure you with a hearty welcome.

I have been very much amused, (some would say annoyed, but to me it did not amount to the latter,) ever since I brought this breed of cattle into the country. I have had letters without number, inquiring the price of a bull, or a pair, &c. and without paying the postage; to which I replied, and there ended the correspondence. Six calves out of the eight abovementioned, were bulls, and six better bred ones could not be produced; I have kept my determination and made steers of them. I have now two two year old bulls and two yearlings for sale; the price will vary from \$150 to \$250, and if I cannot obtain that amount, I will make "*stags*" of them, therefore your readers know as much about the price as if they wrote me twenty letters. It is not my object to accumulate a fortune out of this business. I care as little for wealth as any man; but I feel assured my stock will in due time cancel the obligations I am under to my friends and supporters, which is my greatest care and anxiety. More than that, it has kept my mind active, and my hands employed, two of the greatest blessings; and I am happy to see my stock in such a situation to suit my purpose. The butcher and the butter maker will do all I want.

I have just commenced feeding *Eliza*, my only half bred cow, (half Short Horn and half Hereford,) and I will show her at the next Fair, but not for a premium, so that the public may be able to judge what the half breed will do for the stall. She was an excellent milker, probably as good as any cow in the herd. I shall milk this season, twenty-three full blood cows and heifers, and I have now on hand just sixty of all ages, bulls, cows, steers, heifers and calves, and shall have fifteen more calves before the 1st of May, if all goes well.

I am feeding my cows on the fodder of Indian corn, from a crop sown broadcast, cut fine with a machine, with one feeding of hay at night, and half a bushel of brewer's grains (cost 6 cts. per bushel,) to each cow per day. I submit a statement of the amount of butter made from the 5th to the 11th of Jan. We had the milk of

Lucy, 4 yrs. old, calved Nov. 28, 27 days.

Martha, 8 yrs. old, calved Dec. 29, 7 days.

Catharine, 4 yrs. old, calved Jan. 2, 7 days.

Victoria, 4 yrs. old, calved Jan. 4, 5

Spot, 4 yrs. old, calved Jan. 4, 5

Perfection, 4 yrs. old, calved Jan. 4, 5

Matilda, 3 yrs. old, calved Jan. 7, 2

Equal to the milk of one cow 38 days, and we had 48½ pounds of butter, weighed in separate pounds. Had it been weighed at once, the aggregate would have been some greater; but this gives as an average, a fraction over eight pounds per week for each cow. The statement is a literal transcript from Mrs. Sheldrick's dairy book, and can be duly attested. I send you a roll of the butter as a specimen of its quality.

It is proper to say that when I bought this stock in England, I never asked a question about their milking properties.

WM. H. SOTHAM.

Hereford Hall, near Albany, Jan. 10, 1844.

[*Cultivator*.]

PIGS IN THE STRAW.—Winter pigs are very unprofitable stock, and they should not come in that season when you can prevent it. Swine that are expected to litter soon must not be shut up in a close pen; nor should they be disturbed much or removed from one pen to another.

Thousands of litters have been lost by meddling with sows and fretting them a short time before littering.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann. in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted 3 times for \$1, and 25cts. for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters, to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North st.

SALES OF STOCK—We refer those in want of fine cattle to the advertisements on our last page, of sales to take place in this city, on Wednesday next, of Devons and Darhams. They will be found worthy of the attention of farmers and planters desirous of improving their stock, as there are a number of very fine animals to be offered.

We are indebted to Hon. Mr. Ellsworth, for his polite and prompt attention to our request, in forwarding an additional package of the "Multicole Rye," which will enable us to supply such of our friends as were disappointed in obtaining a part of the first parcel—This rye should be sown in June or July—A particular account of it will be given in Mr. Ellsworth's forthcoming Report.

The Weather.—Within the last few days we have had very severe weather; so cold that fears are entertained of the earlier fruits having been injured by frosts; but as it has been our habit through life to hope for the best—to look upon the sunny side of things—we shall not despair but that He who directs the eagle's flight will vouchsafe to us all more than the best of us deserve.

The earth is thirsting for moisture, and vegetation lacks the refreshing rains of heaven to enable it to put on its livery of green. It is several weeks since we were blessed with a shower sufficient to arrest the floating sands or wet the earth an inch in depth, and we suspect that the spring sown grain must be suffering.

THE PLOW BOY.—The first number of a new monthly Agricultural paper has reached us from Cincinnati. It is a small sheet, but well gotten up and as well filled with editorial and selected matter. Its conductor is Mr. A. Randall, who, if we are to judge him by the head line of his paper, we should presume to be a gentleman possessing a goodly portion of inventive genius. Not content with the ordinary style of letters provided by type-founders, he has enlisted the implements of husbandry into his service, to form and give grace to the title of his high mettled little "Plow-boy." A reap hook and a shovel is made to represent a P, while, by the aid of a hay-fork, and a scythe, he has formed a very respectable L. A cart-wheel answers in the place of an O, while by reversing two scythes, and crossing their handles, he is enabled to transform these serviceable implements into a very passable W. A good old fashioned ox-yoke is made to answer for a B, and as before, a cart-wheel is made to play the part of O; and to carry out his design, by inverting a rake, he changes that old familiar of the garden into a very goodly sort of a Y; so that by conjoining these implements of field and garden together, he is enabled to display a most tasteful heading to his spirited little paper, and thus give a foretaste to his readers of the fancy that is in him. We tender him our hand with an old farmer's frankness, and most cordially welcome the Plow-boy into the field of competition.

The Report of the Commissioner of Patents.—Having noticed several weeks since, that this valuable document had been transmitted to Congress, we have been anxiously looking for a copy; but so far we have looked in vain. A more interesting document is not laid before Congress than it, nor one that contains so much solid information—so much food for the farmer's eye and mind to look upon

and digest. Has it died still-born among the clashing of interests? or has it been spirited away? What has become of it? These are questions which we ask ourselves daily, and certain are we, that there is no farmer, who has been annually favored with one, that does not propound to himself similar questions. So highly do we estimate Mr. Ellsworth's annual Reports, that we should like to see them so multiplied, at the cost of Congress, as that a copy could be placed in the hands of every agriculturalist in our land. They are comprised of facts so connected with agriculture, and the industrial pursuits, as to make men think, reflect and digest, and so thinking, reflecting and digesting, as to make the labor of acting correctly, an easy and pleasing duty. What others may think of this excellent officer we know not; but for our single self, we look upon him to be one of the truest friends the husbandman ever had at Washington to look after and promote his prosperity and welfare.

Since the above was in type, we have had an intimation that the Report is nearly ready for delivery.

SALT AND LIME.

Professor Johnston in his article upon salt, strongly advocates the propriety of mixing salt with lime, preparatory to using that mineral as a manure, and relates many facts in proof of the propriety of the practice. The manner of using the salt in combination with the lime is merely as a means of slaking it. He proposes that a strong brine shall be made of salt, and that a sufficient quantity be poured on the heap to cause it to slake; that the heap, as soon as the brine is applied, should be covered over with a few inches in depth of earth, or sods, and be permitted to remain covered for two or three months, in a shady place. When thus treated, a gradual decomposition takes place, muriate of lime and soda are formed, the whole mass speedily becoming encrusted with an alkali. The muriate of lime, thus produced, is one of the most deliquescent or moisture absorbing substances, with which, the professor observes, he is acquainted, and consequently whenever it exists in a soil, the warmth of the sun has, in summer, much less influence on it than it would otherwise have.

He admonishes those who may test the value of lime by experiments, to follow his advice as to the mode of preparing it for the soil, as by using it in a fresh state, just after the slaking, the object would be lost, as it is necessary that the decomposition and new combination should take place prior to the application, and this can only be perfected by the process recommended, time being indispensable to its success. Lime thus prepared should be applied at the rate of from 35 to 60 bushels to the acre, the quantity to be graduated so as to suit the condition of the soil, that in good tilth requiring more than that worn-out and deprived of its organic constituents by long continued or bad culture.

Of the great powers of absorption and retention of moisture of lands limed and salted we can speak from experience. We limed a lot of a few acres and sowed two bushels of salt to the acre upon one half of it. We put the whole in corn, and the difference throughout the entire growing season was visible to the most casual observer. The summer was a most dry one; but while that part of the lot upon which the salt had been sowed preserved the corn in a perfectly green state, that which grew beside it, on which none had been put, curled up its leaves, which speedily became fired. Nor was this the only difference, the ground, in the midst of drought appeared moist on the surface, and judging from the difference in the product, we would say, that the capacity for absorbing and retaining moisture, conferred by the salt upon the soil, must have enabled it to abstract much nutriment from the atmosphere, as the yield from land of the same quality and exposure, manured, limed, and worked precisely alike, with the exception of the salt, produced fully one-third more. It is,

however, but proper to remark that the period of ripening the corn was delayed fully ten days by the salt.

Instances in England have occurred where marl moistened with brine prior to its application to the land have yielded five bushels of wheat per acre more than adjoining lands where the marl had been applied without the addition of the brine. And may we not ask, whether it is not worthy of agriculturists to make experiments to test the virtue of salt as an auxiliary to lime? If it be, as stated, that it imparts additional power to the soil to attract, absorb, and retain, the moisture of the atmosphere, that fact alone should commend it to use; and that it does, we have no hesitancy in affirming, as our own experience is conclusive upon that point.

SHEEP IN THE UNITED STATES.

By the census of 1840, the following is the number of sheep in the United States at that time:

Maine, had	649,224
New Hampshire,	617,390
Massachusetts,	378,226
Rhode Island,	90,146
Connecticut,	403,462
Vermont,	1,681,819
New York,	5,118,777
New Jersey,	2,119,285
Pennsylvania,	1,767,620
Delaware,	39,247
Maryland,	267,922
Virginia,	1,293,772
North Carolina,	538,279
Tennessee,	741,593
Kentucky,	1,008,241
Ohio,	2,028,401
Indiana,	695,982
Illinois,	395,672
Missouri,	348,018
	<hr/> 20,272,906

In the above statement, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Michigan, and Arkansas and all the territories are omitted. If we assume the number in these states and territories to be equal to five millions, which would bring up the aggregate to rising twenty-five millions; and tho' this is a comparatively large number, it is entirely too small to meet the wants of a community of 20 millions of people, whether food or raiment be considered in connection with the subject; and when one reflects upon the immense domain over which these sheep are distributed the conclusion is irresistible, that our country requires and could sustain a hundred millions with perfect ease. In our own state, instead of numbering two hundred and fifty-seven thousand, we should have a million. The mountain region of our state is peculiarly adapted to the purposes of sheep-walks, and in the most western county alone, there are thousands and tens of thousands of acres of mountains and vale now doing but little towards the sustenance of man, that seem to have been formed by nature for this particular branch of husbandry. Than the glades of Alleghany, there are not to be found in the wide expanse of our territory, pastures more verdant or enduring, while the uplands, the cloud reaching hills, afford for several months of the year, the most delightful ranges. Nor is this all which it possesses to commend its location for the purposes of sheep-raising; its climate, through the prevalence of the summer suns, are just such an one as is suited to the proper development of this interesting animal. Why men of enterprise and means have not cast their eyes towards this natural pasture ground of the sheep has ever been a marvel to us—the lands are cheap, the air elastic and bracing, the climate healthful, its intervals and mountain sides clad with the most verdant and nutritious grasses; and withal, every facility of transportation. Such are the advantages—such the adaptation of Alleghany, Maryland lands for successful sheep raising—but why they have not been improved is more than we can say.

Why send sheep from the Eastern States to the far-off prairies to pasture, when they could be so much better accommodated so much nearer home?

WOOL AND SHEEP.

From the improvement in the price and demand for wool, the prospect now held out of a steady market for the article, and of a still further enhancement in prices, we are inclined to think that farmers, who have suitable grazing grounds for sheep, would consult their interests by increasing their flocks. No animals pay better for their keep, when the demand for wool is good and prices fair, and there is, perhaps, none that require so little attention during the grazing months, or less food during winter. It appears to us to be the true policy of all farmers to diversify their products as much as possible, and we are sure that there is none more available than the production of wool, and for the reasons we have already assigned. But independent of the value of the wool of the sheep, there is certainly no meat more delicate, more generally relished, or nutritious than theirs, and although the price is greatly reduced to what it was in former years, still, when the value of the fleece is taken into the account, there can be no question as to their being a profitable kind of stock, while the fact of the supply of wool being greatly inadequate to the demand at present, should operate as an inducement to the extension of the sheep husbandry; nor do we believe that for many years to come it will be otherwise, as the uses of the article for the various fabrics manufactured from it are increasing in number and style with every change of fashion; and that, we all know, is as varied as the hues of the chameleon. For ourselves we never had either the inclination or the means of indulging the whims and caprices of that fickle dame; neither are we so straight laced or staid in our notions, as not to feel ourselves licensed to advise our agricultural brethren to profit by her ever changing appetites. If fashion will throw out her baits, who is more worthy to nibble at them than the husbandman? who better entitled to profit by her eccentricities? None; for, let us say what we may, of the other classes of the community, the agricultural is the foundation of all others. To that they are alike indebted for both food and raiment. Without the productions of the earth, this world of ours would be a humdrum one at best—the merchant would find no employment for his ships; for the mariner there would be no demand; the mechanic, manufacturer, and artisan, would lack a market for the products of their invention, skill and genius; the lawyer might be briefless, and the man of medicine without patients; for take away the basis upon which the superstructure of civilized life rests, and it, and all its ramifications, must crumble into atoms. But as wool and sheep is but an indifferent text upon which to write a lecture, we must close ours, by recommending farmers to increase their flocks.

AMERICAN WINE.—The extent to which this business is prosecuted in the valley of the Ohio, particularly in the vicinity of Cincinnati, is, we apprehend, not generally known. It is carried on chiefly by experienced German vine dressers from the valley of the Rhine, who are crowning all the hill tops in the neighborhood of Cincinnati with their vineyards. Mr. Mottier, who has a flourishing vineyard near town, has sold every gallon of his American wine. His crop last year from about four acres, (now in full bearing,) was 1,000 gallons. He has also two or three acres more coming into bearing. His sales, during the last eight months, exceed 2,500 gallons, including some of his previous crops, at 75 cents to \$1 per gallon, chiefly at the latter price. He has made and sold, since he commenced business nine years since, 8,000 gallons. He uses no brandy in the preservation of his wine, which is thus the pure juice of the grape.

There are now about three hundred acres in Hamilton county devoted to vineyards, of which something like eighty or ninety are owned by one person. The vine-

yards at Vevay, in Indiana, below Cincinnati, have long been noted.—*West. Farm. Gard.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—While we have noticed in several papers, accounts of the bright prospect for a good Wheat Crop, in many parts of our State, we have, as yet, not referred to the prospects in this region of the Valley. From the observation of our friends and our own opportunities of judging, we are induced to believe that the Wheat is looking as well, at this period, as it has for some years back, indeed, in many particulars, the prospect for an abundant harvest is much better than most persons suppose. We have heard of some experiments in sowing the Mediteranian Wheat, which promise to be most successful, and many of our Farmers will be strongly induced to sow a large proportion of their next year's crop in this kind of Wheat. The early period at which this Wheat matures and is ready for the sickle, gives it great advantage over the Wheat usually grown in this country.—*Winchester Repub.*

The *Wheeling Times* gives the following gratifying intelligence relative to the prospects of an abundant harvest in that section of the country:—"We are informed by our country friends that the small grain, the wheat especially, never looked better at this season of the year in this region of country than it does at the present time. A very intelligent farmer, who resides in an adjoining Co., assured us that he never saw more flattering indications of a large yield. The wheat fields, he remarked, both in the bottoms and on the hills now give promise of a most abundant harvest."

MERCER OR CHENANGO POTATO.—We copy the following from a communication in the *Maine Farmer*.

"But has the Chenango degenerated? We answer—yes. The Chenango, when first introduced into this state, was a mixture of two distinct varieties; one kind is always very good and always produces its like, while the other is comparatively bad, and yields after its kind. Every body has eaten Chenangoes, and therefore all know, that some of them, when cooked, are white, dry, and good flavored, while others are very dark blue through the whole potato, watery and strong flavored. The light kind is always fit for the table, and the dark, never. The light kind is the best formed, and yields the best. The dark kind does not ripen so early as the light. In the raw state, it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish, in all cases, the one from the other; but when cooked or cut, they are easily distinguished. The dark variety has increased upon the light, and being unfit for the table, has caused the Chenango to be less esteemed. As we planted this year but two acres, we concluded to improve the Chenango for our own use; and accordingly, when cutting our seed, we rejected the dark kind. The result is as we expected, and is satisfactory. We now know the Chenango can be so improved in a single season, as to be as perfect a variety as ever grew; that is, that every potato, of suitable size to cook, will be good when cooked."—*West. Farm. Gard.*

ROOTS OF PLANTS.—In loamy or sandy soils, the roots of plants have been found to penetrate to the depth of 10 or 12 feet; and the roots of the Canada thistle have been traced 6 or 7 feet below the surface. Wheat, if planted in a mellow, rich soil, will strike its roots 3 feet downwards, and elongate much farther horizontally. The roots of oats have been discovered at 18 inches from the stem, and the long thread-like roots of grass extend still further. The roots of an onion are so white, that in black mould they can be readily traced, and in a trenched or spaded soil, they have been followed to the depth of two feet. The potato throws out roots to the distance of 15 or 20 inches; and the tap-rooted plants, turnips, beets, carrots, &c., independent of perpendicular roots, spread their fibres to a distance which equals, if it does not exceed the potato. It is perfectly absurd to expect to succeed with roots of this class, unless the ground is so mellow as to allow them to penetrate and grow freely—and to effect this mellowing, nothing can be so effectual as the use of the subsoil plow.—*Chatham (Eng.) Jour.*

A QUODDY PIG.—The latest accounts from Lubec, (Me.) state that Mr. D. Tucker, of that place, has recently killed a PIG, one fourth Berkshire and eleven months old, that weighed 415 pounds.

Willis Gaylord.—We have already apprised our readers of the reported death of this estimable gentleman, and distinguished agricultural writer, and of the grounds we had for hoping that the report was unfounded; but it is our painful duty to say that it was alas too true! Willis Gaylord is no more!—He sleeps with his fathers; but the recollection of his eminent services to the cause of agriculture, will live while ever a page of the *Cultivator* shall survive the corrosions of time, and bears upon its face the impress of the mind and heart of the late and highly gifted Gaylord. We copy the following from the *Albany Argus*.

THE LATE WILLIS GAYLORD.

At the last meeting of Friends of Agriculture, held in the State House, on the evening of the 28th March—Jno. P. BEEKMAN, of Columbia county, President of the State Agricultural Society, in the chair:

After remarks from Prof. EMMONS, Mr. LEE of Erie, Prof. HALL, and other gentlemen, on various subjects connected with agricultural and other industrial interests of the state,

The PRESIDENT announced that he had just received intelligence which would be heard with regret by every individual familiar with the agricultural movements of the times. The mail just arrived from the west announces the death of WILLIS GAYLORD. The judgment of every intelligent farmer in the state will respond to the assertion that to no man whatever—excepting perhaps Judge Buel—is the agriculture of the state more indebted than to Mr. GAYLORD. For myself, said the President, I can declare in all sincerity, in announcing his death, that there is no man whose writings caused within me a greater desire to be honored with a personal acquaintance.

The character of WILLIS GAYLORD was in all respects what might be expected from his writings—benevolent, enlightened, elevated—yet plain, practical, unassuming. His character may well serve as a beacon-light, not only to farmers, but to men in all conditions of society. Without any advantages of early education—debarred even by physical infirmity from many opportunities which others enjoy for self-improvement—he conquered all obstacles by unflinching perseverance in pursuit of knowledge. His acquirements as a man of science, evinced by his writings for literary and scientific journals as well as for the *Cultivator*, would reflect credit on many who enjoyed the advantages of collegiate education. And those acquirements were of the progressive character—every day of his useful life being marked, not merely by the exercise of his versatile talents on the multifarious subjects embraced by agriculture and the domestic arts, but by advancing steadily in the acquisition of knowledge from the various departments in the wide range of science. It would be sufficient, indeed, to say of him, that, as senior editor of the *Cultivator*, he had proved himself every way worthy as a successor of the lamented Buel—on whose sudden death, Mr. Gaylord became associated in the editorship of that paper, as he had previously been associated with Mr. Tucker for years in the *Old Genesee Farmer*. Like Buel, also, Gaylord was cut down in the maturity of his intellect—in the very field of his fame—cut off suddenly, too, as Buel was—precluding even intimate friends from the privilege of soothing his dying hours—so suddenly was Death consequent on the commencement of the fatal Disease.

When the President concluded his remarks, of which the foregoing is a mere outline, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by the Hon. Calvin T. Hulburt, of the Assembly, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This meeting of the friends of Agricultural improvement have heard with deep regret of the recent and sudden death of WILLIS GAYLORD, of Onondaga, senior editor of the *Cultivator*—well known to the agricultural world for the versatility of his talent as a writer on subjects essential to the interests of Agriculture and the Domestic Arts:

Be it therefore Resolved, That, in testimony of respect for the memory of this distinguished friend of Agriculture, this meeting do now adjourn; and that copies of these resolutions, signed by the officers of this meeting, be enclosed to the bereaved family of the lamented head, in testimony of our sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, also, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers, as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

HENRY O'REILLY, Rec. Secretary.

From the *Maine Cultivator*.

WESTBROOK, April 9, 1844.

Messrs. Editors:—The following observations on the principles of good husbandry, which I find in an old publication, are so good that I extract them for your valuable paper.

Yours,

EMMET.

REMARKS ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF GOOD HUSBANDRY.

1. Whatever may be the nature of your soil, and situation of your farm, remember that there is no soil so good, but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage, and that there is none so bad, that it cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage,—even barren heath, if it can be ploughed and swarded.

2. The true art of husbandry consists in suffering no crop to grow upon your land, that will so far exhaust your soil as to lessen the value of your succeeding crop, whatever profit such a crop may afford you.

3. To avoid this suffer no one crop to grow two years successively upon the same piece of ground, excepting grass and buck wheat, without the fertilizing aid of rich manure, to support the strength of the soil; and even then, a change of crops will generally do better, excepting onions, carrots, and hemp.

4. Every plant derives from the earth for its growth, such properties as are peculiar to itself; this plant when followed successively for two or more years upon the same ground will exhaust the soil of those properties peculiar to itself, without lessening its powers to produce some other plants.

5. To avoid this evil arrange your farm into such divisions as will enable you to improve all the variety of crops your lands may require, in such regular succession, as to form a routine of 5, 6, or 7 years, according to the nature, quality, and situation of your farm.

6. This method will make poor land good, and good land better. Try and see.

THE NETTLE.—By the generality of farmers, the Nettle, we believe, is proscribed as a noxious and worthless weed. Yet in Holland it is far from being regarded as valueless; the economical Dutchmen using it as a pot herb, in its young state, and its roots for dyeing yellow. The seed is also economized, and possess the reputation of imparting superior spirit and activity to horses, as well as a fine, lustrous gloss to their coat or skin. It is sometimes sown and cut as green feed for cows—from four to six acres being appropriated to its production on a single farm, and affording from five to six crops a year. In the papers of the Bavarian society, it is said to possess many important properties:—

Eaten in salad, it relieves consumption; it fattens horned cattle, whether eaten green or dried; it not only fattens calves, but improves their flesh; it is an antidote to most maladies; sheep which eat it bring forth healthy, vigorous lambs; it promotes the laying of eggs in hens; it improves the fat of pigs; the seeds, mixed with oats, are excellent for horses; it grows all the year round, even in the coldest weather, and the fibres of the stem make an excellent hemp. The Bavarian Oracle might have added, that seed plants force better or more rapidly, and that the tender shoots so produced make a delicate and high flavored pot herb, resembling the points of the shoots of the pampion.—*Maine Cultivator*.

REARING LAMBS FOR THE BUTCHER.—The Essex (Mass.) Agricultural Society's Transactions for last year, contain a valuable statement from Joseph Marshall, of Ipswich, on the management of sheep for the purpose of rearing lambs for the butcher. He keeps them in good plight, as he finds they will not otherwise be profitable. In winter they are fed on clover, or second crop hay, bean and pea vines, &c. He is scrupulously attentive to the preservation of their health, by keeping them in dry places. In winter, they are kept under an open shed nights, and are never allowed to be out in wet storms, day nor night. He does not even allow their skins to be wet by washing them—preferring to wash the wool after shearing. He has followed this treatment with his sheep for several years, and has never had an unhealthy or dirty-nosed one among them—and they have never had a tick or a louse. At the time of lambing, he gives them each a gill of corn every morning, and feeds plentifully with turnips or carrots. They commence lambing in February; and last season, a part of them being put with the buck in March, again produced lambs in August—and Mr. Mar-

shall has no doubt that had they all been with the buck at that time, they would have "produced a second crop of lambs." He intends hereafter to have them produce lambs twice a year. He sells his lambs at between three and four months old, at two dollars each, and finds the business profitable. His sheep average four to five pounds per fleece. Mr. M.'s pastures are high ground, not very rich, nor better adapted to sheep than most farms in the county.—*Alb. Cult.*

RAISING CATTLE—HARD TEATS.

We make the following extract from a communication in the *Massachusetts Ploughman*.—It treats of two subjects of deep importance to Farmers.

Perhaps we should not say a word on the subject of hard milking cows, did not we consider the introduction of probes, pegs, straws, tubes, and plugs into their teats for the purpose of remedying the evil, decidedly wrong. Your Ashburnham correspondent, seems to have traced the evil down to some physiological obstruction; the removal of which he makes the great desideratum.

We know of no other way to accomplish this, than to give them plenty to eat; and then endeavor to improve our stock of cows, by rearing heifer calves from good milkers. But as the physiological state, as well as the physical condition of a good cow, depends much upon her previous keeping; it may be somewhat difficult to determine at what age cows are best qualified to bring rearing calves. Some have recommended heifers and young cows that have proved to be good milkers as the best breeders, but we have succeeded well with cows of a greater age; say from eight to fourteen years old; when their animal functions have had full play, and the physical powers become more fully developed. Rearing calves from very old cows, may perhaps be of doubtful utility; but then on the other hand, can we reasonably expect good and likely heifers from inferior animals, or imperfect cows? Let our farmers give more attention to rearing heifers from good and well grown cows, and we doubt not, this evil "obstruction" will be in a great degree removed: and we have often wondered why some men, who call themselves farmers, should apprehend danger from a bull only four years old. But the most promising heifers may fail to become perfect cows, unless they come under good and wholesome government while they are enjoying their first calf.

Patience and perseverance, spliced together with a small strip of consideration, has invariably with us proved the best and most durable cart whip. Should a heifer come in at mid-winter, and not choose to stand like her mother, peacefully, and be milked, we fasten her up to a ring-bolt or some convenient place, with a strong rope or chain, passing it round her neck and partially raising her head so as to prevent her kicking; and then milk her. At the subsequent milkings we try again; if she does not stand we bring her to the ringbolt, and pursue this method until she becomes tame and gentle.

Yours, with respect,

JOSEPH SNELLING, JR.

Methuen, March 25th, 1844.

ON THE ECONOMY OF STALL FEEDING.

In a lecture on the fattening of cattle, delivered to the Royal Agricultural Society, and reported in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, I stated that some experiments were then in progress at Whitfield Farm, through the kindness of Lord Ducie, which I believe would confirm some of the theories adduced in that lecture. I now beg to redeem my promise of communicating to the public the results of those experiments. They are carefully superintended by Mr. John Morton, from whom I have received much assistance on this and on many other occasions.

Liebig, in his work on Animal Chemistry, has defined more accurately than any preceding writer the source of animal heat, and the constituents of the food used in its support. He has shown that warmth is an equivalent for food, and that cold, on the other hand, renders necessary a greater supply of food, by carrying off rapidly the heat which its combustion engenders. He has also pointed out that motion is always accompanied by a waste of matter in the body, and it followed naturally from this that an economy of food was necessarily the result of an economy of motion. The experiments of Lord Ducie and Mr. Childers, upon feeding sheep in sheds, afforded a powerful practical illustration of these theories. The warmth communicated by the sheds was equivalent to a

certain amount of food, and the deprivation of motion occasioned a diminished waste of the tissues of the body, and, therefore, a corresponding saving of aliment. To illustrate these views more fully the following experiments were instituted on five lots of sheep, each lot consisting of five sheep:—

No. 1 lot was fed out of doors, and was therefore exposed to all the influence of atmospheric changes.

No. 2 lot was kept under an open shed, and therefore was less exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.

No. 3 was placed under an open shed similar to the last lot, but in this case the sheep were kept solitary, i.e., each was confined to a space of 3 ft. by 4 ft.

No. 4 lot was placed under a close shed in the dark.

No. 5 lot was kept under a shed like No. 4, except that each sheep was separated, and confined to a space of 3 ft. by 4 ft.

These different lots were allowed 1 pint of Oats for each sheep per diem, but were supplied with as many Swedes as they felt disposed to eat; the weights consumed were accurately determined. The live weights of the sheep were ascertained before the commencement, and at the conclusion of the experiments the results were as follows:

	Live weight Nov. 18.	Live weight Mar. 9.	Increase in live weight	Weight of roots eaten
1	108 lbs.	131 1-3 lbs.	23 1-3 lbs.	1912 lbs.
2	104	132 2-5	28 2-5	1304
3	108	130 1-5	22 1-5	1238
4	102	129 4-5	27 4-5	886
5	111	131 3-4	20 3-4	886

In the consideration of these experiments, we may refer to the "roots" alone, as the quantity of Corn supplied to the sheep was in all cases the same. It will be seen that the first lot, or that which was exposed to the cold, ate more than double the quantity of food consumed by the sheep fed in a dark warm shed. Exposure to cold winds abstracted heat so rapidly from the bodies of the sheep, that a large amount of food was necessary to support their proper temperature. That this excess of food was wholly employed for this purpose, and entirely lost as far as the farmer is concerned, is obvious, for the absolute increase in weight of the first and last lots is nearly equal, although the second lot of sheep received 518 lbs. of food less than the first, yet that lot reached a greater weight both absolutely and relatively. The second lot had the protection of a shed, and, therefore, did not require so much food to keep up the proper temperature of their bodies as the exposed sheep. In these two cases, both lots were similarly situated with regard to exercise. In lots 3 and 5, a diminished space was afforded, but without advantage, probably from disturbing the placid temperament of his animals, as they were observed to fret and lose their appetites when thus separated. The result attending the experiment with the 4th lot is highly interesting. The sheep forming this lot were confined in the dark. In this state there were no inducements for the sheep to move about, or even to remain in a waking state, except when impelled by hunger to eat food. Hence they passed much of their time in sleep. During sleep, the voluntary motions ceased, and there was small waste of the tissues of the animal, which now possessed almost entirely a vegetable life, and increased rapidly in size, with small consumption of food. Although eating considerably less than one-half of the food consumed by those sheep which were exposed to the weather, and to the causes of waste produced by voluntary motion, this lot increased nearly as much in absolute weight at a relative economy of food nearly three times as great.

The results of these experiments are very favorable to the views brought forward in the lecture referred to.—They will, I trust, confirm, if proof be still requisite, the economy of stall-feeding, and the principles on which this practice depends. I am quite aware that considerable evils have been found to attend the system in certain cases; but in every case which I have examined, the evils seem wholly attributable to the manner in which the system was carried into operation, and not to the system itself. Cattle are confined in sheds built without any regard to ventilation or cleanliness; they become diseased; and stall feeding is pronounced by the farmer, who thus suffers the effects of his own want of care, to be very injurious, and to be productive of evil consequences to the health of his stock. If cattle are exposed continuously to an impure atmosphere, the tone of their system becomes depressed, and disease follows, sometimes exhibit-

ed in the form of diarrhoea, frequently of rot, very often of consumption, or of one or other of the many diseases to which cattle are liable. But none of them are the results of the system, nor have they occurred when due regard has been paid to cleanliness and ventilation. There are points which retard the progress of fattening much more than farmers are generally aware of. Attention to these circumstances would, I feel convinced, render more sure the favorable results which follow from the communication of warmth and the deprivation of excessive motion, and would be further productive of economy in the returns for food supplied.—*Dr. Lyon Playfair, before the Royal Institution, Manchester.*

REARING CALVES FOR THE PAIL.—One of the most convenient and profitable methods of rearing calves when intended for milk cows, is simply, after letting them suck the mother for a day or two, to milk into a bucket two or three quarts of milk, and, after getting the calf backed into a corner, stride across it, inserting the fore finger of the right hand into its mouth, having, if possible, an assistant to hold the bucket for a few days, and pressing its head down with the left hand into it. After a few days, commence teaching the animal to hold its head down into the bucket without your finger being put into its mouth; when, by perseverance and abstinence from nourishment, it can soon be made to drink itself, and thus you may give it skimmed milk mixed with new milk, and afterwards all skimmed milk, without any more trouble than placing the pail or other vessel before the calf. A little meal or mush may be mixed with the drink in a short time.

This method is not considered by us as likely to hinder the calf in any way from becoming a good cow; indeed, we have never found it to do so, and it is decidedly better to continue the mother a good milker, by regularly milking her to the last drop, as usual, night and morning. We do not think it is necessary to keep the calf very fat, to make great milkers; on the contrary, favoring the secretion of fat we think detrimental to the animal in this respect. We advocate keeping all young stock in good thriving condition; but we do not think it desirable to have calves intended for milkers in very high condition—particularly as by the above plan you can save all the cream for butter. *E. J. H.*

High Hill Farm. West. Farmer & Gardener.

THE BOMMER MANURE METHOD.

We wish to afford every facility to the introduction of this method, as the better it is known the higher it will be esteemed. If farmers who are living in a neighborhood will club together, we will offer them the following inducements to purchase, viz. To any club of Five ordering the method to one address, we will make a deduction of 15 per cent. To a Club of Ten, 20 per cent. reduction, and to larger club, a still larger discount upon our established rates for single methods, which are as follows:

For a garden up to 20 acres,	\$6
" 100 acres arable land,	10
" 200 "	15
" 300 "	18
" 400 "	20
Unlimited number of acres,	25

Purchasers of a smaller right can at any time increase it by paying the difference in price. *ABBETT & CO.*

Southern proprietors of the Patent Right, at Parsons & Preston's Book Store, adjoining the Rail Road Depot mh 13 if in Pratt street, Baltimore.

Those who find it more convenient, can leave their orders with S. SANDS, at the office of the *American Farmer*, who will promptly attend thereto. mh 13

PLOUGHS & PLOUGH CASTINGS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

300 ready made PLOUGHS, and 45 PLOUGH CASTINGS, on hand, which have been made with great care and of the best material.

The variety are Gideon Davis' improved Ploughs of all sizes, with both cast and wrought shares, and with intermediate sizes for cast shares only.

King's Connecticut improved by myself with wrought and cast shares; they throw a wider furrow than the Davis' ploughs.

My own patent self-harpening Chazy Plough; these I recommend as a superior plough in every respect, and easily kept in order.

Bar share and Coulter Plough, also hill-side and double mould Ploughs, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Wheat Fans, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, &c. &c. which he will recommend to be as good as can be obtained at any other establishment in this country, and which he is selling at very reduced prices.

Also in Store, Landreth's SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS, a fresh supply just received.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

fe 28

**JAMES MURRAY'S
PREMIUM CORN AND COB CRUSHERS.**
These already celebrated machines have obtained the premium by a fair trial against the other Crushers exhibited at the Fair held at Govanstown, Balt. co. Md. Oct. 18th, 19th and 20th, 1843, and the increased demand enables the patentee to give further inducements to purchasers by fitting an extra pair of grinders to each machine without extra charge. Prices \$25, 30, 35, 40, 45.
ALSO, small MILLS, which received a certificate of merit, for \$15.
I have also superior CUTTING BOXES, such as will bear inspection by either farmers or mechanics.
Also, Horse Powers, Mills, Corn Shellers, Mill and Carry-log Screws, small Steam Engines, Turning Lathes, &c. &c.
Any kind of Machine, Model or Mill-work built to order, and all mills planned and erected by the subscriber, warranted to operate well.
Orders can be left with J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber,
JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

LIME—LIME.
The subscriber is now prepared to furnish from his depot at the City Block, Baltimore, ALUM STONE LIME of the purest description, deliverable at any point on the Chesapeake bay or its tributaries, at such prices as cannot fail to please.
He is also prepared to furnish superior building Lime at 25 cents per bushel, in hds. or at \$1 per bbl.
E. J. COOPER,
aug 30 City Block, Baltimore.

GROUND PLASTER.
The subscriber is now engaged in the grinding of Plaster of Paris, for agricultural purposes, and would respectfully inform Farmers and dealers that he is prepared to furnish it of the best quality at the lowest market price, deliverable in any part of the city, or on board Vessels free of expense, application to be made at the Union Plaster Mill, near the Glass House, or at the office No. 6 Bowly's Wharf, corner Wood street.
P. S. CHAPPELL, or,
Jan. 3. *WM. L. HOPKINS, Agent.*

HORSE POWERS AND CORN CRUSHERS.
The subscriber has for sale the above implements which he can recommend to all purchasers as being SUPERIOR ARTICLES. They are made with a view to strength, durability and efficiency, possess great power, are constructed upon the very simplest principles of mathematical exactitude, and are calculated to do as much work as the largest farmer can desire, and being free from complication, are not easily put out of order, and easy of repair. For proof of their intrinsic value, the subscriber refers to the following certificate from one of our most intelligent practical farmers, who combines with a knowledge of farming that of machinery, and is every way competent to pass a correct judgment.
GEORGE PAGE, Machinist,
West Baltimore st. Baltimore.

Orders and letters of inquiry, POST PAID, will be promptly attended to. feb 14

I hereby certify that I was one of the committee on Agricultural Implements and Machinery at the last fair of the Baltimore Co. Agricultural Society—that I attended the first day of examination but not the last; that after a full and fair examination of all the other machines of similar kinds, and an interchange of opinions among the judges, it was determined by a vote of 4 out of the 5 judges, to give Mr. GEORGE PAGE the first premium on his CORN and COB CRUSHER and HORSE POWER, they each being considered very superior, both in power and operation, as well as durability to any others on the ground. It was universally admitted, that the Corn and Cob Crusher could do twice as much work as any other machine of the kind on the ground—and I must confess, that I was both mortified and surprised, to find by the award of my co-judges, that they had changed their opinions after I left, and it had been agreed upon to award the above premiums to Mr. Page by so decided a vote as 4 to 1, that they should afterwards change that determination after I had left without consulting me is alike a matter of surprise and mortification.
ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.

CATALOGUE OF VERY CHOICE SORTS OF FRUIT TREES.

For sale, raised on the farm of a gentleman near this city, who has selected them with much care from a great many varieties.

FREE STONES.		CLING STONES OR PAVIES.	
No.	Ripe.	No.	Ripe.
3 Soft Heath,	Sep. 20 to 25	1 Bourdine,	Oct. 1 to 10
20 Baltimore Beauty,	Aug. 5 to 10	6 Early Newington,	Aug. 20 to 25
22 Belle de Vitry,	Sep. 15 to 18	13 French Mercator,	Aug. 25 to 28
24 Red Magdalen,	Aug. 18 to 20	17 Kennedy's Carolina,	Sep. 18 to 23
28 Columbia,	Sep. 20 to 24	21 Washington,	Sep. 20 to 25
29 Oldmixon,	Aug. 25 to 30	26 Red Preserving,	Sep. 20
34 Veto,	Sep. 26 to 28	27 Heath,	Sep. 20 to 25
38 Troth's Early Red,	Sep. 5 to 10	42 Algiers,	Oct. 10 to 15
41 Belgarde,	Sep. 8 to 12	43 Large Morissania,	Sep. 23 to 28
54 Nonstrous Free,	Sep. 15	72 Old Newington,	Sep. 10 to 15
58 Lady Washington,	Aug. 22 to 25	84 Orange Cling,	Sep. 15 to 20
59 Yellow Alberger,	Sep. 20	87 Paro Admirable,	Sep. 25 to 30
60 Nectarine Peach,	Sep. 25 to 28	92 Red Rover,	Sep. 1 to 5
62 Red chik. Malagatune,	12 to 18		
66 Yellow Rose,	Sep. 24 to 28		
70 Canary,	Aug. 15 to 20		
73 Snow Ball, or White Magdalen,	Aug. 25 to 30		
86 Orange Free Stone,	Sep. 18 to 25		

comprising all the best varieties known in this country or Europe.

Peach Trees 15 cts. each.
Pear grafted on quince stocks, 374 cts. in free stocks 50 cts. each.
Plum and Apricot Trees 50 cts. each Apple Trees 25 cts. each.
Cherry 50 cts.

Orders received by S. SANDS, at the office of the *American Farmer*. mh 13

BALTIMORE MARKET, April 22		Tobacco—The	
Beef, Balt. mess,	8 1/2	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13a
Do. do. No. 1,	6 1/2	Do. do. 2,	7 1/2
Do. prime,	5a	Do. do. 3,	5 1/2
Pork, mess,	9 1/2	Do. eastern 2,	6a
Do. No. 1,	9 1/2	Do. do. 3,	5a 1/2
Do. prime,	8	Lard, Balt. kegs,	1, 6 1/2
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do. 2,	none
Bacon, hams, Balt. lb,	6 1/2	Do. eastern 1,	a 1/2
Do. middlings,	5a 1/2	Do. do. 2,	5a 1/2
Do. shoulders,	4a 1/2	Do. do. 3,	6a 1/2
Do. ass't'd, West. 4,		Cheese, casks,	6
Do. hams,	5a 1/2	Do. boxes,	5a 1/2
Do. middlings,	4 1/2	Do. extra,	12a 1/2
Do. shoulders,	3 1/2		
COTTON—		Tennessee, lb.	0
Virginia,	9a 10	Alabama,	11a 1/2
Upland,	9	Florida,	10a 1/2
Louisiana,	11 1/2	Mississippi,	
North Carolina,	10a 1/2		
LUMBER—		Georgia Flooring	12a 1/2
Joists & Seling, W.P.	7a 10	Joists & Seling, Y.P.	7a 10
White Pine, pann'	12a 1/2	Shingles, P.	2a 9
Common,	20a 2 1/2	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a 9.00
Select Cullings,	14a 1/2	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do.	8a 10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—		New Orleans	31a
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a 31	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a 28
Porto Rico,	26	Sugar House,	28a 36
English Island,			
SOAP—		Baltimore white,	12a 1/2
		North'n, br'n & yel.	3 1/2 a 4 1/2
		brown & yell'w	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
TOBACCO—		Common	2 a 3 1/2
		Yellow,	8 a 10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a 1/2
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fire red,	6 1/2 a 8	Rappahannock,	3 a
wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	13 a 11
for segars,	8a 13	St. Domingo,	15 a 38
Yellow and red,	7a 10	Cuba,	
PLASTER PARIS—		Cargo, pr ton cash	3.12a
		Ground per bbl.	1.12a
SUGARS—		Hav. wh. 100 lbs	9a 10.50
		St. Croix, 100 lbs	7.00a 8.00
Do. brown	a 7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	8 1/2	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	7 1/2 a 7 1/2	Lump, lb. c.	
FLOUR—We quote		Superfine How. st., from stores,	bl. \$4.75a
		Do. City Mills,	5.00
		Do. Susquehanna,	5.00
Rye, first	3.18a		
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.	2.62		
Do.	per bbl.		11.75
GRAIN—		Wheat, white, p bu	1.13
		Peas, black eye,	50a 55
" best Pa. red	108a 112	Clover seed, store	\$5.50a
" ord. to pri. Md	89a 110	Timothy do	2a 2.50
Corn, white,	44a 45	Flax seed, rough st.	1.35
" yellow Md.	a 48	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Md.	60a	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a
Oats, Md.	27a 28	Brown Stuff,	15a
Beans,	100	Shorts, bushel,	10a
FEATHERS—per lb.			29a
COFFEE—		Havana,	7 a 8
		Java, lb.	10 a 12
P. Rico a Laguay.	6 1/2 a 8	Rio,	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
St. Domingo,	5 1/2 a 6	Tringe,	3 1/2 a 4 1/2
CANDLES—		Mould, common,	9a 10
		Do. choice brands,	10 1/2
Dipped,	8a 9	Spax,	22a 33
			60a 65

rec'pts of Md. Tobacco continue to be principally of common and inferior sorts, the proportion of the better kinds being unusually small. For the good descriptions, there is a fair demand, and sales are readily effected at full prices; but common and inferior kinds are not wanted and can only be sold at a 2a 9 reduction—shippers being usually small. 1.25a 1.75 pay more than \$2.50 for these s'rts. We quote Maryland as before, viz: inferior and common \$2.50a \$3; mid. to good, \$4a \$6; good, \$6.50a \$8, and fine \$8 a \$12. Ohio Tobacco continues in good demand, and sales of nearly all the receipts have been made within the range of quotations, viz: com. to mid. \$3a \$4.50; good \$5a \$6; fine red and wrappery \$6.50a \$10; fine yellow \$7.50 a \$10, and extra wrappery \$11a \$13. The inspections of the week comprise 747 hds. Maryland; 283 hds. Ohio; 53 hds. Kent'y; and 5 hds. Virginia—total 1088 hds. Cattle—There were about 150 head of Beef Cattle offered for sale at the Scales this morning, and 120 sold at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to \$5 a \$5.75 net.

Grain—We note a sale of Penn'a red Wheat, having considerable smut in it, at 110 cents per bushel, for shipment to a British Province.—A sale of another parcel of Pennsylvania, red and white, was made to-day at 112 cents. On Saturday there was a sale of Penn. white, thin grain, at 113 cts. There are no supplies worth naming, either of Md. or Va. wheats.

A sale of 1200 bushels Pennsylvania Rye to-day at 62 cents. Sales of Md. white Corn at 44 cents, and of Md. yellow at 43 cents. A sale of Pennsylvania yellow to-day at 50 cts. We continue to quote Md. Oats at 27a 28 cents.

VERY SUPERIOR GARDEN SEEDS, (IMPORTED.)
The subscriber offers for sale a very superior lot of GARDEN SEEDS, imported direct from England from the best gardeners there, and warranted genuine. They comprise many varieties of Cabbage, Beet, Beans, Peas, Radish, Mangle Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Cauliflower, Cucumber, and a variety of other kinds. Catalogues at my office.
S. SANDS, American Farmer.

BALTIMORE CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
At the annual meeting of the Society held at Govanstown, on the 20th day of October, 1843, the following resolution was adopted:
"Resolved, That such counties of Maryland as may form societies auxiliary to this, shall on the payment of fifty dollars to the Treasurer of this society, be admitted on equal terms as regards competition for premiums, if in the opinion of the Executive Committee, such an arrangement shall appear to be expedient."
The Executive Committee at a meeting held in Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1843, having fully concurred in the above resolution, do cordially invite the farmers of the counties of the state to form auxiliary societies, and become competitors for premiums offered by this society.
JOHN B. H. FULTON, Rec. Sec.



MANGELWURZEL AND FRENCH SUGAR BEET SEED,
Just received and for sale by
ROBT. SINCLAIR JR. & CO.
Seedsmen, No. 60 Light st.
Ap 22

Pulverization.



Decomposition.

A. G. MOTT,

Corner Enser and Forest streets, Baltimore, sole agent for the sale of "THE BOSTON CENTRE DRAUGHT PLOUGH," Prouty and Mears' self sharpening patent, with new patent gearing. By this admirable arrangement, the labors of man and team are lessened one-half, while the power and steadiness of draught obtained are so great that any depth of furrow is broken up, pulverized, and carried completely over, with perfect ease and facility, and the precision of the spade.

Prices from 7.50 to 13 dollars, with extra point and share. No extra charge for the new gearing. Castings always on hand.

"Spade labor, the perfection of good husbandry."

ap 17



HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINES.

HEMP CUTTERS,
CORN & COB CRUSHERS,
CORN SHELLING and HUSKING MACHINES, &c.
Made to order and kept for sale by the subscriber.
Ap. 17. **OBEDE HUSSEY.**

AUCTION SALE OF DURHAM CATTLE.



The advertiser having a larger number of Durham Cattle on hand than he can continue to accommodate, will offer a part of his Stock, at Public Sale, on WEDNESDAY the 1st May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the rear of the May Pole Tavern, corner German and Paca sts.; about 20 head of very superior Cattle, consisting of full blood Bulls, from 8 to 24 months old. Full blood Cows with their calves, and in-calf. —Also, some young Bulls and some Cows with their calves, and in-calf of crosses with the Devon. Part of this Stock are Herd Book Animals, were reared by the celebrated Wm. Whittaker of England, and their purity of Blood may be relied upon. Two of them took Premiums at the Agricultural Fair at Govanstown last October.

ap 17

POUDRETTE

Of the very best quality for sale. Three barrels for \$5, or ten barrels for \$15—delivered free of cartage by the New York Poudrette Company, 23 Chambers street, New York. Orders by mail, with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and with the same care as though the purchaser was present, if addressed as above to D. K. MINOR, Agent.

Those wishing to try it this spring had better send their orders immediately, addressed to **SAML. SANDS,** office of the Farmer, Baltimore st.

ap 9

EXTRA RASPBERRIES.—FOR SALE

A few thousand fine ROOTS of the celebrated Raspberry, introduced into this State by the late William Gibson, and which have been generally known in Baltimore and the vicinity, as the "GIBSON RASPBERRY."

Orders for Plants of this delicious and productive species—THE GENUINENESS OF WHICH MAY BE RELIED ON—if left at No. 8, North street, within the next ten days, will be promptly executed at the following low prices, viz:

1000 Roots for \$6.
1000 " " \$50.

Carefully put up, and delivered in any part of the city.

ap 10 1t **JOHN GIBSON,**
Chesnut Hill.

DEVON CATTLE.



THE Subscriber will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May next, at the Old May Pole Tavern, corner of Paca and German sts. at 4 o'clock P. M., about 20 head FULL BLOOD North Devon Cattle, including bulls, Heifers, Cows and Calves. They have been carefully bred from the best Stock in the country, are beautiful animals, and in fine order.

ap 10 **JOHN P. E. STANLEY.**

POTATOES.

5000 BUSHELS MAINE MERCER Potatoes of superior quality, for family use and planting, For Sale, at No. 22, N. GAY STREET, between High and Front streets,—and EXCHANGE PLACE, between Commerce and Gay streets.

The quality of these Potatoes cannot be excelled, and their vegetative principle warranted to be uninjured, as there has been neither Quick Lime nor Salt put on them to prevent their sprouting.

For Sale by **S. D. TONGE,** Exchange Place.

ALSO—A few Hundred Bushels of "PINK EYE" Potatoes.

April 19 41

WANTS A SITUATION AS MANAGER.

A situation is wanted as a manager on a farm or estate, by a married man with a small family: he is well acquainted with breeding and raising of stock of all kinds, also with ditching, draining and liming, and improvement of lands. His wife is willing to take charge of the dairy. For testimonials of character and ability apply to S. Sands, esq. office of the American Farmer, if by letter post paid.

ap 3 St

SUPERIOR RASPBERRIES & OTHER FINE FRUIT.



The subscriber is prepared to furnish his celebrated HUISLER RASPBERRY plants at a reduced price—say at \$6 per 100 plants—they are warranted genuine, and unsurpassed by any other variety known in this country.

He has also a variety of GRAPE VINES of the finest kinds, raised from cuttings. Likewise a good supply of the large Dutch red CURRANT, and a small but very superior assortment of English GOOSEBERRIES—and a general variety of ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c.

JOS. HEUISLER,

Ross street, near the Public School.

Orders can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer.

feb 21

BEET-ROOT CULTURE FOR SUGAR.

Important Information to Land-Owners.

The advertiser offers his services to persons desirous of greatly increasing the value of their farms, in making excellent Sugar from beets, by an improved method by which a first rate article, and very great profit is returned, (without any risk) from 50 to 100 or more acres of good land, especially if sandy, marl or deep loam. The advertiser, who is a man of years and great experience, will either undertake the entire management of tillage, and manufacturing the crop into sugar, and other articles in constant demand, for the proprietor, for a share of the profits, or at a salary for a term; or he will pay a very liberal rent for the premises—and also pay twelve per cent. interest on the amount of capital requisite to be invested by the proprietor for manufacturing the crop on the premises. A comfortable dwelling house, with outbuildings, in a salubrious district is requisite, and near a good road and market town. Direct, postage free, with real name and address to T. W. at Mr. Roset's, 184 N. Gay st.

mh 27 3t

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS & GRINDERS.

The subscriber having so simplified the construction of the Machine, and having at the same time added to its efficiency, both for the quantity and quality of its work, is now enabled to sell for \$25 Crushers of the capacity of cylinder heretofore sold at 40 dollars—Hand Crushers for 20 dollars—either with or without self-feeders. Any other machines made to order. Also, Repairs of all kinds of agricultural implements. These machines can be seen in operation opposite the Willow Grove Farm of Mr. J. Donnell.

fe 14 **WM. MURRAY.**

PRIZE BULLS AND CALVES.

The subscriber offers for sale two full blood Devon Bulls, which obtained the two first prizes offered for Devon Bulls at the Baltimore County Agricultural Fair, 19th Oct. last, viz.

Richard, 2 years old last spring, \$50
Marmion, 1 ear old last June, 50

ALSO,
3 full blood Devon Bull Calves, got by the celebrated bull Waverly. They are large and perfectly beautiful. They are 4, 6 and 8 months old at this time. Price \$40 each. Address **JOHN P. E. STANLEY,** 50 S. Calvert st. Baltimore.

de 27

FARM MANAGER WANTED.

An industrious single man, who is a thorough bred Farmer, and who would be willing to make himself useful, and is capable of directing and managing advantageously, may hear of a desirable situation on a Farm completely stocked, situated within 6 miles of this city.

Satisfactory recommendation as to character, capacity, sobriety, and industry, will be required. Applications may be made to Saml. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer, personally, or by letter if the postage is paid.

mh 20 3t

GARDENER WANTED.

The advertiser wishes to employ a Gardener on his estate, near the city of Washington—a single man, or if married, without children, and his wife capable of taking charge of a dairy would be preferred. He must be capable, honest, sober, and of an obliging disposition, and it is unnecessary to make application unless thus recommended. The situation will be found a desirable one—a comfortable home, and permanent as long as he chooses. Reference can be made to Saml. Sands, at the office of the Farmer.

mh 20 3t

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE.

Two handsome young Boars, full bred, about 7 months old—\$10 each, or 12 if caged with feed for a distance.

Also a Sow, same breed, has had her 3d litter, and is now in pig by a boar of the cross of the Irish grazer and China breed—price \$15. Also a Berkshire Sow, 12 mos. old; has taken a boar of same breed—price 12 dollars. Enquire of S. Sands, Farmer office.

ap 3

FARMERS! LOOK AT THIS!—Just arrived, per schooner Millicent, a large lot of PLOUGHS AND CAST-INGS, among them the Wiley, and Minor & Horton Ploughs of the N. York metal and manufacture, which cannot be surpassed. There are all sizes, from a one-horse plough up to a four-horse Plough.

Also a first rate Dirt Scraper, which will be sold low by **JAMES HUEY & CO.,** No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore.

mh 27 3t

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER IMPROVED

Made less liable to get out of order, and cheaper to repair, and at less cost than any other machine.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.
R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimorest. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street.
Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

PORTABLE TUBULAR STEAM GENERATOR.

The undersigned successors to the late firm of Bentley, Randall & Co. are manufacturing, and have constantly on hand a full assortment of the above Boilers, which within the last few months have undergone many improvements: we can now with confidence recommend them for simplicity, strength, durability, economy in fuel, time, labor and room, to surpass any other Steam Generator now in use. They are equally well adapted to the Agriculturist for cooking food for cattle and hogs, the Dyer, Hatter and Tanner for heating liquors, to Manufacturers (both Cotton and Woollen) for heating their mills, boiling sizing, heating cylinders, &c., to Pork Butchers for heating water for scalding hogs and for rendering lard, to Tallow Chandlers for melting tallow by circulation of hot water (in a jacket,) to Public Houses and Institutions for cooking, washing and soap making, and for many other purposes, for all of which they are now in successful operation; the economy in fuel is almost incredible; we guarantee under all circumstances a saving of two thirds, and in many instances fully three fourths—numerous certificates from the very best of authority can be produced to substantiate the fact. We had the pleasure of receiving the premium for the best Steam Apparatus at the Agricultural Fair held at Govanstown in October 1843.

Manufactory, McCausland's old Brewery, Holliday st. near Pleasant st., Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 6. 1f

RANDALL & CO.

FARMERS! EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!

The well selected stock of implements belonging to JAMES HUEY & CO. No. 7 Bowly's wharf, Baltimore. Our stock consists of a large lot of PLOUGHS, SHEARS, POINTS, and CULTIVATORS, which we will sell low to suit the times—among which rank the economical WILEY, and the MINOR & HORTON PLOUGH of the N York composition metal and manufacture—the share has a double point and edge, equal to two shares and points. We keep on hand all kinds of PLOUGHS, premium CORN SHELLERS, HAY & STRAW CUTTERS, Corn & Cob CRUSHERS, Horse RAKES, Corn and Tobacco HOES. Farmers and Planters on the Eastern and Western Shores may send their orders with confidence, as they will be attended to with promptitude. We also keep GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS. Thankful for past favors, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. Agents for the above implements, **S. L. STEER,** Market st. near the corner of Paca, Baltimore **E. & W. BISHOP,** Bel-air market, Baltimore.

fe 28

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Nursery & Seedsmen, No. 60 Light street,

Offer for sale a large and superior assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, received by the recent arrivals from Europe, and from their Seed Gardens near this city. Also in store,

FIELD SEEDS, viz. red and white Clover, Trefoil, Lucerne, Ray Grass, Vetches, Herds Grass, Ky. Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Meadow Oat Grass, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Cow Peas, Beans, Corn, Early Potatoes, &c.

PLOUGHS—The most prominent of which are the DOLPHIN SELF-SHARPENING & WHEEL, of late invention; Wigans', Becho's, Pierce's, and Prouty & Co's self-sharpening—Sub-soil, three-furrow, Davis' and Davis' improved—Wiley's and many other valuable sorts. Also,

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS—Of many forms and patterns for cultivating Corn, Tobacco, Cotton, &c. Their stock of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY is large and consists principally of the following, viz. Corn Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers and Shellers for manual and horse powers, Thrashing Machines, Vegetable Cutters, Churns, Horse Rakes, Lime Spreaders, Sugar Mills, Rollers and Horse Scoops.

GARDEN, FARMING & HARVEST TOOLS—The assortment of these is general, and embraces all the most valuable, new and useful kinds.

BOOKS—Treating on Agriculture, Gardening, management of Stock, Poultry, Bees, &c.

FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES & PLANTS—supplied from Sinclair & Corse's Nurseries near this city, whose stock of trees and their constant personal attention to this department warrants to purchasers, articles of prime quality and 'true to marks.'

Priced Catalogues furnished gratis, containing description of implements, directions for planting trees, management of seeds, &c. ma 6 **ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.**

WHITE TURKIES.

A few pairs of those beautiful White Turkeys, so much admired for lawns on gentlemen's estates, for sale at this office. f 21